REGISTERED No. 17—1874

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,842.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third ,, do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

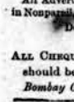
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences :, Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. S. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th April 1874, at 4 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves Tuticorin	12
„ Ratnagherry	5	„ Colombo	13
„ Vingoria	5	„ Galle	14
„ Goa	6	„ Negapatam	17
„ Carwar	7	„ Madras	19
„ Mangalore	7	„ Coconada	21
„ Cannanore	8	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Tellicherry	8	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Calicut	9	„ Gopalpore	23
„ Beypore	9	„ False Point	24
„ Cochin	10	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26
„ Alleppy	10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally a BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

March 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	15
„ Kurrachee	31	„ Mahomerah	15
„ Guadur	April. 1	„ Fao	16
„ Muscat	3	„ Koweit	17
„ Bunder Abbas	5	„ Bushire	17
„ Linga	7	„ Linga	22
„ Bahrein	9	„ Bunder Abbas	24
„ Bushire	9	„ Muscat	26
„ Fao	11	„ Guadur	28
„ Mahomerah	12	„ Kurrachee	May. 4
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th March, 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander C. C. D. Tutcheon, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 24th March.

THE s.s. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :

To Liverpool, 1st Class.....Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new s.s. COLOMBO, 2,800 Tons.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave about 6th April.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P. effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

FARE to LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ..... „ 300

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

For sailing, February, 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under :—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H.P., about 27th April.

WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

Those splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL :—First-Class, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubat Totto & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA,	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees, through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 30th March, 1874, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 Tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain N. Rosskel, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.,

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

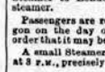
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th March 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon:



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking their Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheque given by the officer's receipt for which is not lodged to the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st March.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th March 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

HINDOSTAN..	3,113	„ 600 H.P., 30th March 1874.
PEKIN	3,777	„ 600 H.P., 13th April 1874.
MEDJAFORE..	3,763	„ 600 H.P., 27th do.
INDUS	3,473	„ 300 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class.....Rs. 660
Second Class..... „ 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 16TH APRIL.

THE splendid S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 1,999 Tons, 1,300 H.P. effective, (well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta) is intended to be despatched in the first week of April. The accommodation and appointments of this Steam ship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the Season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LIVERPOOL	„ 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 29th February 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF GROUND AT DADUR.

On TUESDAY, the 31st day of March 1874, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee with the consent of the Mortgagee Board, Tyabjee Adamjee and Rahimtoola Goolamdiy Mahomed Mootaffa (as Insolvent).

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land (belonging to the church of Nossa Senhora de Salvacao); together with all outhouses and houses situate at Mahim distant near Dadur, and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 63 of 100, 411, and 517, containing by admeasurement 8203 8-9 square yards, or thereabouts, bounded on the east partly by the Court of Mr. Bappoo Pursey, and partly by the Batty ground of Mr. Wittoojee Mancoojee and Mr. Baboo Ruttun Thakoor, on the west by the batty ground of Mr. Goolam Ally Mahomed, on the north partly by the batty ground of Mr. Ishabjee Rajoee, and partly by the batty ground of Mr. Wittoojee Manoojee, and on the south by the ground of Gowcutta Patell.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of land or towas freehold salt batty ground together with all out houses and houses situate at Dadur in Mahim district, registered in the Collector's Book of Towas Freehold Salt Batty Ground in the name of Mr. Manoel Francis De Souza, under No. 514 and containing by admeasurement 6617 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the salt batty ground of Mr. Manoel Fernandes, on the west by public road, leading from Bombay to Mahim, on the north by the salt batty ground of Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthakeey, Esq., on the south by the salt batty ground of Mr. Manoel Francis de Souza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Office of the Official Assignee, High Court or to the Undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40,

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods :—Containing Grey shirtings, T. cloths, Jaconets, and dhooties, and other sundry goods.

16 Cases White Ground Prints	30 by 28 yards, 5 cases Coloured 3-4ths
200 Pieces Canvas	40 by 34
100 „ „	36 by 36
100 „ „	28 by 36
25 „ Flannel	40 by 48
25 „ „	36 by 48
25 „ „	31 by 48

On account and risk of Abdool Hassen Tyebjee—

5 Cases Foolscap Paper each 50 Reams

On account and risk of Abdoolla Dackhan—

12 Cases Foolscap Paper, each 50 Reams

On account and risk of Bhymee Ebram &c—

2 Cases Foolscap Paper, each 50 Reams

On account and risk of Hajee Sulcoman Yacoob—

2 Cases Foolscap Paper, each 50 Reams

On account and risk of Apoola Cadrjeboy—

2 Cases Foolscap Paper, each 50 Reams

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, viz.

Bronze hanging argand lamps, brass two three and four light chandelier lamps, few China silk umbrellas for children, carpets, glass table candlesticks, glass cups and saucers, white and blue dinner sets, biscuits by Huntley Palmer & Co and Peek Frean & Co., table time-piece, pomatums, scents, socks, stockings, &c.

Lace Italian Figs.

On account and at the risk of concerned :—

Few Gross Glass Buttons.

Further to consist of blackwood carved round Tables, Pier Tables, Tea-poys, Hat Stands, Side board, Reclining and Sofa coach, Washing Tables, Screens, Press, Cup-boards, Wardrobes, chest of drawers, camp cots, bedsteads, Iron folding cots, &c, &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, carts, prints, dhooties &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used or less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5	0 to £50
„ Ear-rings	„ £ 1	10 to £10
„ Lockets	„ £ 1	0 to £20
„ Suites	„ £10	10 to £50
Chains	Per Ounce „	£6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
„ Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
„ Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
„ Rings	from £ 5 to £500
„ Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

AND

WELLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROAD, LONDON.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

OPERA COMIQUE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

MONS. AND MADAME BERGER DE-PLACE,

Lyrical artistes from the "OPERA COMIQUE" AND THEATRE "VARIETIES," PARIS,

will give the last but one of their fashionable performances

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 24TH,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MONS. BERGER DePLACE,

Full Programme will be published hereafter.

Musical Director.....Sig. G. INZOLI.

who will perform several selected pieces during the evening.

Doors open at 8½ ; commence at 9¼ punctually.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Family Tickets (to admit Three)	„ 10	Gallery	„ 2
		Pit	Re. 1

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER and Co., Hummum Street.

REQUIRED for the Sind Horse Brigade Mess a PARSEE or MUSSULMAN MESSMAN, must supply his own Cooks and two Mess Servants. Address to MESS SECRETARY, Jacobabad.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of CRUSTNABAI, widow of the late Davidass Lalljibhoy, of Bombay, Bhungasalee Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

HURKISSON DAVIDASS and PARVUTEEBAI, wife of Hurridass Davidass .....Applicants.

An application for GRANT of PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed CRUSTNABAI, deceased, has been made to this Honourable Court by the abovenamed Applicants. All persons therein concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 24th day of March 1874.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI, Applicants' Proctor.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, a HORSE and BROUGHAM for Rough work. Apply, giving price and particulars, to J. L. G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE. The best Preventive and Cure for Fever. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

FOR SALE, a CARRIAGE, HARNESS, and PAIR of ARAB HORSES, Rs. 2,400.—Apply to COLONEL THACKER, 20, Marine Lines.

FOR SALE, handsome English BUGGY, BAY HORSE, and HARNESS. Price Rs. 700.—Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

WANTED, an ENGLISH NURSE, to take care of a young CHILD. Apply by letter "W.," "Framjee Hall" Family Hotel, Breach Candy.

WANTED, a JUBBULPORE HILL TENT, 14 ft. square, with Bath-room attached, and everything complete.—Apply to Manockjee Jamsetjee, No. 2, Bombay Gate.

THE ADVERTIZER HAVING FINISHED a LARGE PIECE of WOOL WORK, representing Lady having Fortune Told, wishes to EXCHANGE PAPER PATTERN. Apply X. Y., at Nanabhoy and Sorabjee, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

A LADY, residing in a healthy part of Surrey, is desirous of RECEIVING THREE or FOUR quite YOUNG CHILDREN to bring up with her own TWO. Ample References will be given. Reply D. C., Post Office, Red Hill, Surrey.

NOTICES.

THE NEW PATENT

ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,

C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY,

as applied to the noble recreation of

BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and the cause of many losses, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is double. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushions he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.

The battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed, can be done at any time for a few annas. The extreme simplicity of the Electric Marker and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England ; and in the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the Electric Markers, but are expecting further consignments shortly : meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The Markers can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees Sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot, therefore, be procured elsewhere.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

CALCUTTA.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAM AND HOUSE TIMBERS	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFTHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 21, Fenwick Street, Liverpool

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay ; or

F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS London."

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches, Schools, Clubs,	Institutions, Conservatories, Vestibules,	Halls, Corridors, Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited),

Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herringe à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Limited.)—The SECOND HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office, No. 1, New China Bazaar Street, on TUESDAY, the 31st March at 4 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors and the Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1873, to declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

B. SMYTH & Co., Secretaries,
Holta Tea Company, Limited.

1, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, 18th March 1874.

BOMBAY CLUB CLUB.—A PRELIMINARY MEETING, to CONSIDER the REVIVAL of the above Club, will be held above Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.'s Offices, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 5-30 P.M. Gentlemen who signed the paper which has been circulated, and any others interested in the movement, are invited to attend.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—THE REVEREND C. W. PARK having THIS DAY assumed charge as Secretary of the Bombay Tract and Book Society, it is requested that all Correspondence and all communications regarding the business of the Society should be addressed to him, and all Cheques and Orders made payable in his name.

Bombay, March 17, 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 25 (Twenty-five Rupees) per Share has THIS DAY been made by the Directors on all the Shares forming the SECOND or RESERVED ISSUE of SHARES, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

11th March 1874.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at the Port Trust Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, 26th instant, for the SUPPLY of 400 Tons STEAM COAL to be DELIVERED at Mallet Bunder, Elphinstone Estate.

A sample will be required before accepting a Tender.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

By Order of the Trustees,

G. MANSON, Secretary,
Bombay Port Trust.

Bombay, 19th March 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Class Passengers' Return Tickets and Return Tickets for Horses, issued on SATURDAY, the 28th March, and intervening days, will be available for return, on any day up to and including, Monday the 13th April 1874.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th March 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that one HAMABAI, widow of Parsee PESTONJEE COOVERJEE DOCTOR, late of Bombay, deceased, and NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE, the son of the above named deceased, have attempted to sell KANJIBOY DADABHOY DARUWALLA, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing on the Fazendaree ground bounded to the East by Dadabhoy Pestonjee Soobadar Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 4, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east and south by Cowasjee Soobadar's Lane, on or towards the north by the house of Mherbai, widow of Ruttonjee Dadabhoy Cooper, and on or towards the west by the house of Ardaseer Eduljee Mehta. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having any claim on the abovementioned premises or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the Undersigned at their Office, in Parsee Bazar Street, in the Fort, within fourteen days from the date here of, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such Claim.—Dated this 19th day of March.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

VIEWS (UNDER ORDERS) OF MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.

VIEWS 11 by 9 in. of (1) ALIBAG TEMPLE, (2) JEJEEBHOY HOUSE, (3) GROUND FLOOR, (4) SECOND STOREY, (5) THIRD STOREY, (6) MOOLLA MOHLA AGHERY and the PARSEE BAZAAR—Each, Re. 1.

Of all PHOTOS. on SALE, this is the only SET approved by the COMMITTEE for despatch to ENGLAND, as being the Clearest in Details, beside being of Double Dimensions.

Kalbadevi, 18, PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO ; JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE PATEL, Fort ; Messrs. D. S. KEMP ; BOLTON and Co. ; JAMSETJEE MADON, Parsee Bazaar Street.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Restoring Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, JAGRA.

NOTICE.

WISHING TO LIQUIDATE our BUSINESS by the month of May next, we have priced all our Articles for Sale at Cost Price.

We shall, therefore, be losing all Customs, Forwarding, and Insurance Charges, and will simply add to the cost of our Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery the difference of the Exchange. We shall be thankful to those persons who owe us money if they would kindly send us the amount of their Accounts as soon as possible.

Also Customers who have entrusted us with Watches, Jewellery, &c., for repairs, making arrangements to claim their property before the 1st of May next.

CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co

Bombay, Feb. 9, 1874.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

Bombay :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 23RD MARCH.

EXCHANGE on London closed for the Mail at almost the same rates as quoted on Saturday, and without much disposition being shown by either Banks, or merchants for forward businesses.

Government Securities are nominally the same in value, but with a better feeling.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d. to ⅞
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11¾d. to 9/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅞
Documents, 6 months' sight	2s. 1/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	2s. 0d.
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11⅞d.
Credit 3 do. francs	251.
On Calcutta 60 days' sight	97⅞ to 98
Do. demand	100⅛ to ¼
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¼
Do. demand	par
On Ceylon House Bills, 60 days' sight	217.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	105¼ nl.
Four & half per cent.	104½ to ¾ nl.
Four per cent.	101 nl.
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	103¼
years' do. do.	103
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Hoondy Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan, instalment paper of 1872	94
Four per cent. Municipal Loan (Debenture No. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			11 per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	11 ,,
Do.	on Merchandise		13 ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	12 ,,
Bank Bills			11 ,,
Mercantile Paper			14 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 211
Bar Silver	,, 106¼
Gold Lea	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

The John Tennant (S) engaged a full charge at £3-0-0 with concessions in rates for wheat and broken stowage, which reduces her rate to about £2-17-6. Rates by sail are weaker, and numerous rates have taken place at £3-1 3 per ton.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship; by steamer £3 to £3 5d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£3 1s. 3d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 1s. 3d.
	Myrabolams	£2 5s. 0d.
	Oil Cake	£0 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£3 5s.
Holland Steamers		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 17s. 6d.
	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm for Bank of Bombay and Spinning shares. Land shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value each	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	727½
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	396½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
19,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	129
10,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	49

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,320
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	910
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	365

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	[illegible]
.....	£20	109-1-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	.....

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,340
500	2,500	all	175p.s.	Alliance Spinning	2,650
800	2,000	all	...	Bhowanipur M. & P. Co.	1,810
900	1,000	all*	60*	Bombay United	1,335
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,700
750	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,325
1,000	...	850	...	Khandeish Spinning	200
.....	...	500	...	Manockjee U. Spinning	125
1,440	1,000	all.	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,365
600	1,000	all	100p	Morarjee Spinning	1,350
800	2,500	all	100p	Oriental	3,850
600	2,500	400	200p.	Royal	2,300
500	1,000	1,000	200p.	Soondurdas Spinning	1,740 xd
500	1,000	250	10p.s.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	365

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
1,000	50	all	45p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	40
500		300	15 p.s.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,150		100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	0	all	12 ps.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	405
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation		
.....	1	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	250	2	M... '63	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Owing to the departure of the Overland mail a very small business has taken place in Grey Goods, and prices are much the same. The following sales are reported yesterday :—

650	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 ,, 39	yds. 6	lbs. at Rs. 3 14 0
500	,,	,,	40 ,, 39	,, 8½	,, at ,, 5 2 0
500	,,	,, (fine)	40 ,, 39	,, 8½	,, at ,, 5 8 0
1,500	,,	Mudapollams	32 ,, 24	,, 3	,, at ,, 1 14 6
2,800	,,	,, White Dorias	45 ,, 20		at ,, 2 11 6
700	,,	,, Shirtings	36 ,, 40		at Rs. 5 14 to Rs. 7 12 0

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's telegraphic message of the 21st instant reports the Cotton Market at Liverpool as closing strong, with an improvement of about ⅛d. per lb. in several descriptions. The sales of the day are given at 18,000 bales, of which 4,000 are taken off on account of speculation and for exports, and of which 5,000 are Surats, which are said to be firm. Import at Liverpool are about 11,000 bales, and the receipts at N. S. ports are to the extent of 9,000 only. Fair Dhollerah now stand at 5 7/16d. per lb. Orleans at 8¾d. Higginbothams at 6¾d. and Oomrawuttees at 5¾d. In the position of the Manchester Market there has been no change, and our previous quotations are quite the same. Bar silver has declined to 59¾d. per oz. The produce Markets generally show no change, and except a decline of 5s. per ton, in Cochin cocoanut oil, we notice no alteration in prices. Government Securities show little or no change.

The Cotton Market here has in consequence of the advancing tendency of the home markets, been very firm, and prices have advanced Rs. 3 per candy. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee	Rs.	185 186
,, Akote	,,	189-190
,, Broach M. G.	,,	194-196
,, Hingunghaut	,,	209-210
,, Dhollerah	,,	180-185
Old Dholleraa	,,	150-155
,, Sawgiunad	,,	170-175
,, Vingoria	,,	152-155

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies	New Broach M. G.	at Rs.	192
100 ,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	193
50 ,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	193
75 ,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	195
50 ,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	195
100 ,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	195
125 ,,	1 month	at ,,	190
150 ,,	Akote F. F. B.	at ,,	189
50 ,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	189
50 ,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	189
50 ,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	189
50 ,,	Dhollerah April	at ,,	178
100 ,,	Mowa	at ,,	182-84
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	184
100 ,,	Bhownuggur	at ,,	185
50 ,,	Verawul	at ,,	167
75 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	168
25 ,,	Porebunder	at ,,	160½
50 ,,	Deelee F. F. B	at ,,	20-8
100 ,,	Barsee	at ,,	180-80½

YARNS.

No sales.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 21st March, compared with the statement issued on 14th March :—

LIABILITIES.	14th Mar. Rs.	21st Mar. Rs.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	,, 10,00,000	
Do. do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share	,, 11,22,774	
	73,87,900	71,22,774
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,01,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	98,72,124	71,07,063
Do. do. at Branches	21,80,272	21,35,741
Other Deposits	1,10,31,469	1,10,75,919
Post Bills	20,383	20,383
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,51,417	6,58,735
	Rs. 3,19,62,515	2,94,79,855

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	20,63,873	20,62,323
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise	18,13,141	17,66,501
Loans, on Security of do. do.	44,04,468	33,55,848
Current Accounts, overdrawn	944	879
Bills Discounted	97,25,457	84,71,604
Stamps	5,246	5,161
Dead Stock Rs. 5,02,855		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 95,000	4,07,855	4,07,855
Bullion	71,088	51,511
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,20,107	4,94,737
Cash and Currency Notes	1,31,49,799	1,28,63,326
Rs.	3,19,62,515	2,94,79,855

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Barmah (s)	Sanders	Bussorah, March 5.
	Nagotana (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Mar. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Golconda (s)	Fraser	Aden and Suez.
	Gladyes (s)	Bardo	Marseilles.
	Burmah (s)	Sanders	Coast and Calcutta.
	Penang (s)	Stewart	Vingoria.

The following vessels obtained their port clearences yesterday :—

Barque Burdigala, Rauesseau, Bordeaux.
Schooner Africa, Ranchhaupt, Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Persia, to Genoa, &c.
Barque Ada, to Mauritius.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1069 Lloyds, Robinson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1931 Accrington, Christie—Framjee, Sands & Co.
283 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
1391 Canute, Mathews—W. Nicol & Co.
255 City of Richmond, Starkie—The Captain.
1015 Ellen Bates, Water—Edward Bates & Co.
1244 Greenock, Walker—R. Steuart & Co.
1117 Helen Scott,—Gribble—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1299 Hannah Law, Dawson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1279 Kirkwood, Sinott—W. Nicol & Co.
1279 Liverpool, Shrewsbury—J. McIntosh.
1363 Manila, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1273 Pendragon, Symond—Lawrence & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

218 Lydia Skolfield, Forsyth—Farnham & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

566 Taranaki, Philips—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

266 British India, Roberts—R. Steuart & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1279 Glenhaven, Forshaw—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1515 Indian Empire, Blackwood—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
766 J. P. Smith, Williams—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
842 Marie, Gugnen—The Captain.
725 Nimrod, Clark—W. Nicol & Co.
959 Octavia, Twaits—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

346 Ada, Cassey—R. Dadabhoy Cama.

NOT FIXED.

949 Alabama, Weir—M. Nusserwanjee.
448 Burdigala, Rauesseau—The Captain.
435 Bluche, Barra—Edward Laudry & Co.
1336 Callixane, O'Halloran—W. Nicol & Co.
1346 Ellerslie, Peters—Lawrence & Co.
872 Eugene, Lazarine—H. A. Sedick.
498 Fluellin, Livington—The Captain.
1168 Glasgow, Lloyer—W. Nicol & Co.
536 Gauge, Boniton—The Captain.
1133 Pegasus, Powell—The Captain.
1428 St. Elmo, Clark—Lawrence & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMERS.

3113 Hindostan, Raskell—P. & O. Co.

FOR LONDON.

1291 Coromandel, Maby—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1800 European, Steel—Lawrence & Co.
1534 Hector, Sheen—W. Nicol & Co.
1555 Lady Lycett, Erat—M. Nusserwanjee.
1505 Potomac, Loudon—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
250 Strathclyde, Pearson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1790 Vespasian, Alexander—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1476 Yeddo, Owen—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

776 Dido, Cattich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR HAVRE.

922 Redewater, Richards—Finlay, Muir & Co.
851 Trafalgar, Scott—Aldridge, Salmon & Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

804 Arthur, Mitchell—Lawrence & Co.
882 Persia, Merello, C. Grondona.

FOR NEW YORK.

1067 Presnitz, Hewett—McCulloch, Browne & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

795 Cheswick, Miller—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1348 China, Perrins—P. & O. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1460 John Tenant, Steiger—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khalef.
2098 Pekin, Woolcott—P. & O. Co.
1202 Peru, Methven—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE AND ZANZIBAR.

255 Africa, Rauchbaupt.

FOR MAURITIU

472 Ann, Nacoda

NOT FIXED.

168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE

Abyssinia, James, R. N.
Clyde (ordinary).
Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
1060 Dalhousie, Warner.
Euphrates, D. Arey-Irvin.
Magdala, Palmer, R.N.
May Frere, Gutterie.
665 Magpie, Doughty.
Nimble, Best.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 21.

Clarke, Major, Bengal 4th Hussars, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.
Gelston, Captain, Bengal 3rd the Buff, on promotion, from Calcutta.
Latham, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Benares.
Thesiger, Colonel, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Harris, Surgeon Major, Bengal Indian Medical Department, on furlough, from Shahajanpore.
Stainforth, Colonel, Madras 2nd Light Cavarly, on sick leave, from Kamptee.

MARCH 22.

Forrest, Lieutenant, Bengal 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Rogers, Captain, Bengal 62nd Regiment, on duty, from Barrackpore.
Okeden, Lieut. Bengal 60th Rifles, on duty, from Rawul Pindee.
Griffith, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Secundrabad.
Bagshawe, Captain and Adjt, Madras 35th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Kamptee.
Eyre, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, from furlough, from England.
Morrisey Sergt Master Sailor, Madras 17th Regiment, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Singleton, Captain, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, on Medical Certificate, from Raj ote.
Gibbon, Surgeon Major, Madras Brigade Medical Service, on leave, from Madras.
Coke, Lieut, Royal Artillery, on Medical Cert, from Belgaum.
Worsley, Bt. Major, 55th Regiment, Bengal, to appear before a Medical Board.

MARCH 23.

Kington, Captain, Bengal 4th Hussars, on duty, from Rawul Pindee.
Norton, Lieutenant, Bengal 5th Lancers, on duty, from Syalkate.
Wilson, Vettery Surgeon, 3rd K. O. Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Irvine, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Royal Artillery, on promotion, from Rangoon.
Anderson, Captain, Madras 8th Regiment Native, on leave, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 23.

Forbes, Major, Bengal Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England
Eddowes, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
Plunkett, Vet Surgeon Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Battye, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.
Fitzgerald, Captain Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Aurungabad.
Goslin, Captain, Bengal 87th Foot, on leave, to England.
Harris, Surgeon Major, Bengal Indian Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
Thesiger, Colonel, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.
Gibbon, Surgeon Major, Madras Army, Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
Nation, Colonel, Bengal 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on Medical Certificate, to England.
Hathway, Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Cassell, Major, 1st Belooch Regiment, on furlough, to England.
Hutchinson, Colonel, Bengal Political Department, on furlough, to England.
Earle, Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Baldwin, Vet. Surgeon, Vet. Department, on duty, to Allahabad

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjt Genl's, Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 21st March.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Poona Horse—Lieut-Col J Blair, V C 2nd in command 2nd L C, to officiate as Commdt, vice Col Westropp, proceeding on furlough.

2nd Grenadiers N I—Col St John Muter, Offg Commdt, is confirmed in the appointment from the 7th Feb 1874, vice Col MacLeod, appointed Supt of Army Clothing.

13th N I Col E C Marston, Offg 2nd in command, is confirmed in the appointment from the 7th Feb 1874, vice Col Nuter, appointed to the 2nd N I.

29th N I—Capt A Hogg, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing officer during the absence of Maj r Galloway on furlough.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India :—

Major H Phillips, Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer 2nd Cav.
Capt A F Currie, 2nd Squadron Officer 3rd L C.
Surg Major A M Blomfield, in medical charge 19th N I.
Sub-Condr A Ashford, Barrack Dept.

The undermentioned officers ar. appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H M's Ind an troop-ship Euphrates on the 24th inst :—

Lieut J V Lendrum, 72nd Foot ; Lieut C A Davies, 18th Huss ; Lieut G A B Godbold, 2-12th Foot; Lieut A Cook, 55th Foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Huss—Sub-Lieut R E Grey, Bombay, from 17th to 23th March 1874, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

15th Huss—Surg D Henton, M D, to England, per troop-ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

RI Arty—Lieut-Col W J Bradford, 20th Bde, to England, from date of embarkation, per troop-ship, to appear before a medical board to fit for duty with troops.

Capt J F Pierson, 2-th Bde, to England, from date of embarkation, per troop-ship, to appear before a medical board, fit for duty with troops.

Lieut F M Longcroft, 20th Bde, to England, from date of embarkation, per troop-ship, to appear before a medical board, fit for duty with troops.

Lieut E B Coke, A Arty 18th Bde, to Bombay from 15th to the 25th March 1874, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Vet-Surg J Gibbs, 18th Bde, to England, from date of embarkation per troopship, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot, 1st Battn—Major F J Kerry, from date of departure to 15th Sept 1874, to Cashmere on private affairs.

5th Foot, 1st Battn—Qr-Mr F Drake, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board, fit for duty with troops.

6th Foot, 1st Battn—Capt D K Evans, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

9th Foot, 1st Battn—Brt Major F J Mansfield, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

14 h Foot, 1st Battn—Capt R A L Furneux, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

26th Foot—Lieut W H Marriott, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appe r before a medical board, fit for duty with Troops.

65th F oot—Lieut J C Christie to England, per troop-ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

66th Foot—Lieut F J Cullen, from 1st April to 1st Oct 1874 in India on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Col A B Little, Commdt 25th N L I, from the 18th March to the 16th April 1874, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Lieut J T Carruthers, Adjt, 16th Regt N I, from 16th March to 14th April 1874, on medical certificate to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final cert ficate to Europe.

Ind Med Dept—Depy Surg-Genl J Turner, to Bombay, from date of departure, for six days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Surg Major A N E Riddell, in medical charge 16th N I from the 16th March to 14th April 1874 on medical certificate to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N.-W. Provinces*, Mar 21.)

Mr J H B Ironside, C B, District and Sessions Judge, Mirzapore, has been granted privilege leave for two months and six days, with effect from the 15th April 1874.

Mr G Adams, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Allahabad, has been granted nineteen months' furlough with effect from the 1st April, 1874, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Capt F Wheeler, Offg Cantonment Mag, Cawnpore, is appointed Mag of the 1st Class.

Mr H M Rogers, Asst Mag, Allahabad, is appointed a Mag of the 1st Class.

Capt F W Buller, Asst Dist Supt of Police 1st grade, to be a Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade, from the date on which Mr W L Louis was appointed an Asst Supt Police, 1st grade.

Lieut-Col F C Dalmahoy, Offg Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, is appointed to the charge of the office of Asst Inspr Genl Railway Police N-W Provinces, during the absence of Capt H C Fagan, in addition to his present duties.

Mr R L F McMullin, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Goruckpore, will officiate as Dist Supt of Police at Bareley, during the absence on leave of Mr Wadington, or until further orders.

Mr W Irvine, Asst Mag and Collr is posted to the Saharunpore District.

Mr F W Porter, Asst Settlement Officer, will officiate as Settlement Officer of the 3rd grade and, be in charge of the Settlem nt of Allahabad during the absence on deputation of Mr C W Carpenter, or until further orders.

Capt F Wheeler, will officiate as Cantonment Mag of Cawnpore, during the absence on furlough of Capt H B Sanderson, or until further orders.

Dr J H Loch, M D, is appointed Civil Surg of Shahjehanpore, will effect from the date on which he receives charge from Dr Harris.

Surg H Linton, 24th N I, is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Station of Jhansie, with effect from the 15th Feb 1874.

Mr N Farsick, Depy Collr, Goruckpore, is transferred to Mirzapore.

Mr G R C Williams, Asst Mag and Collr, Moozuffernuggur, is transferred in the same capacity to Meerut.

Mr T R Wyer, Asst Mag and Collr, Meerut, is transferred in the same capacity to Moozuffernuggur.

Mr P H Brown, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Boolundshuhur Division Ganges Canal, is granted three months privilege leave of absence.

Lieut J T Bagnell, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Northern to the Boolundshuhur Division, Ganges Canal, vice Mr P H Brown.

Mr A Atkinson, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.

Mr R E Forrest, Ex Engr, Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, is, with the approval of the Govt of India, appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr, 1st Circle, Irrigation Work, N W Provinces, until further orders.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Mar. 19.)

Lieut J Borne, 2nd Sikh Infantry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt in the Civil Department, is appointed to officiate as Asst Political Agent and Supt, Bhawulpur State, during the absence on furlough of Capt S Beckett.

Surgn-Maj A Neil, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, Lahore Medical School, is appointed to officiate as Principal of that Institution, vice Surgn Maj T E B rown, proceeded on medical leave to Europe, with effect from the 2nd March 1874.

The services of the Revd B M Behr, Chaplain of Amritsar, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces.

The Rev J A Stamper, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, is appointed Chaplain of Amritsar.

The Rev J W Adams, Chaplain of Peshawur, is appointed resident Clergyman of Kashmir for the season of 1874.

The Rev E M Beasley, Chaplain of Naushera, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Peshawar during Mr. Adams's absence.

Cap the Honble G C Napier, Asst Comdy, is transferred from the Simla to the Rawalpindi district, with effect from the 7th March 1874.

Capt W C Parwell, Station Staff Officer, Naushera, is invested, with power to try breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations within the cantonment of Naushera.

Capt L J H Grey, Asst Com Mushi, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Firozpur, vice Lieut Col P Maxwell, proceeding on furlough, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th March 1874.

The following changes are made, with effect from the 7th Jan 1874, consequent on the return from leave of Mr C A C Plowden, Offg Dist Supt of Police :

Mr. A J Hammond, offg Dist Supt of Police, 4th Grade, reverted to Act Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st Class, 3rd Grade.

Mr. S Smith, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police 1st Class, 3rd Grade reverted to Act Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st Class, 4th Grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

3rd Punjab Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated 16th Feb 1874 making the following temporary appointments, with effect from the 15th idem, consequent on the departure for Europe of Capt W C Anderson, 2nd Squadr n Officer :—

Capt R B Lockwood, 1st Squadron Subaltern and Offig Adjt, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer in addition to his duties as 1st Squadron Subaltern.

Lieut C C Egerton, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjt in the room of Capt R B Lockwood.

5th Punjab Infantry—Regimental Order dated 21st Feb 1874 making the following temporary appointments consequent on the departure of Capt A Conolly, Q M ster and Offig Adjt, on duty to Bhagulpur :—

Lieut J E Mein to officiate as Q master, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Sub Itern.

Lieut G Galsford to officiate as Qrmas'er, in addition to his duties as 2nd Wing Sub Itern.

Srihind Division Order, dated 4th March 1874, directing Surgn-Maj W H Adley attached to 15th Bengal Cavalry, to take charge of the Lock Hospital in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgn-Maj Raddock, 32nd Punjab Pioneers, or until further orders.

Subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State to his being classed with officers appointed direct from England, furlough for two years is granted to Mr W Purdon, Supr Engr, 3rd Circle, with effect from such date as he may avail him elf of the same, together with the usual privilege leave on full pay.

Mr S F Fox, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, 2nd Divi ion Ambala and Lahore Road, has passed the examination in Hindustani according to the Departmental Standard.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Gov r is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment, P W Dept, Punjab, with effect from the 1st Instant :—

Asst Engrs, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.

Mr E James, temporarily deputed to Bengal.
Mr S eath, Head Works Division, Western Jumna Canal.
Mr T J P Jeffery, Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal.

Engr Apprentice to Asst Engr, 3rd Grade.
Mr E Farrant, 2nd Division, Lahore and Peshawar Road.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Mar. 30	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Apr. 31	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Mar. 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 24	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 24	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Apr. 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 13	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on a Friday during the mor soon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Mar. 23	Monday	May 25
,,	,, 30	Friday	,, 29
,,	April 6	,,	June 5
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 12
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 19
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 26
,,	May 4	,,	July 3
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 10
,,	,, 18	,,	,,

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindi, optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Mar. 24	Monday	June 1

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Golconda, Captain C. Fraser sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mail and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr. R. H. Vivian, and Mr. T. C. Baudmann.

For Venice—Captain Goslin.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At a Special Criminal Sessions of the High Court, held yesterday before Mr. Justice Marriott, 105 prisoners concerned in the late Riots were placed at the bar on indictments charging them with committing riot and mischief, being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting armed with deadly weapons, &c., on the 13th and 16th February last. Of the total number of prisoners, who were arraigned in five separate cases, 35 were Mahomedans and 10 Parsees. With the exception of the ten Parsees and one Mahomedan, who had been let out on bail, the bulk of the prisoners were brought from the County Jail in charge of ten sowars of the Poona Cavalry, who rode to the Court-house with drawn swords, and a body of European and native police, under the directions of the Deputy Commissioner of Police. The prisoners having been placed in the dock, in lines from three to four deep, the Clerk of the Crown read over the several indictments. All the prisoners pleaded not guilty. They were then ordered to be removed to jail until this morning. Those, who had been admitted to bail, were told to enter into fresh recognisances. The Sessions were then adjourned until to-day.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.

The Advocate-General applied to his Lordship, on an affidavit made by Colonel Ballard, Mint Master, that Messrs. E. J. Barker, Thomas Carpenter, and P. Lyons, employés in the Mint, who had been summoned, be exempted from service on the jury at the Special Criminal Sessions. The Mint had been doubly worked during the last few days, and it was believed that the absence of the abovenamed gentlemen from their duties would occasion public inconvenience. His Lordship granted the application.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

During the past fortnight we have been called upon to record two sad cases of self-destruction, and yet another occurred early on Saturday morning last at the Government Telegraph Office in Church Gate Street. The last victim was a young man named John Walker, a signaller. By all accounts he bore a very good character, both as to ability and steadiness, but for some few months past he had fallen into a state of gloomy abstraction brought about, it is supposed, by overtaxing his brain in preparing for an examination which he succeeded in passing very successfully. He had latterly been in the habit of wandering about the town whenever he could get away from his office and would spend hours at night seated upon the benches on the Esplanade. He had also become very taciturn and had exhibited other signs of insanity so as to cause some little alarm to his friends. It is more than probable that his having heard of the recent melancholy events, alluded to above, may have had some influence upon him. The knowledge of such acts occurring is calculated to affect minds morbidly excited, as his appears to have been, and it is a fact which has been often noticed that events of this sad nature follow one another in quick succession. The evidence taken before the Coroner, as detailed below, will show that he had exhibited symptoms which had led his friends to be watchful of his actions.

Dr. Hewlett, the Coroner, held an inquest upon the body at noon the same day, when the following evidence was taken.

William Edward Craggs said—I am a signaller in the Telegraph Department, and live at the Government Telegraph Office in Church Gate Street, Fort. Deceased was a signaller in the same office. He was about 27 years of age, and was a bachelor. I have known deceased intimately for the last three years, and for the last month I have been living in the same room with him. For the last three or four months all the signallers in the office have noticed a marked change in the deceased's manners. During this time he has been in the habit of going out for a walk without any apparent reason. He would go out in a black hat in the sun and wander about all day. I think he owed about Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. He was a very steady, sober man, and has never indulged in liquor. He was a very quiet man, but during the last three or four months he would seldom reply to any question put to him. About seven or eight signallers lived together in a room on the upper storey of the Telegraph Office. We all slept in the same room, and I have had during the last month constant opportunity of watching the deceased. We all thought that the deceased was not quite in his proper senses, but I have never noticed anything in his conduct which would lead me to suspect that he would lay violent hands on himself. About six weeks ago a clerk in the Post Office, by name of MacLaughlan, with whom the deceased used to live, remarked to me that the deceased was in the habit of making slip knots and putting them under his pillow, and that he (MacLaughlan) had removed them, and had spoken to him about it. I had no idea that the deceased had any suicidal tendencies. The deceased had no fire-arms. I kept in the room in which we all slept a Deringer pistol in my chest of drawers: anybody could have got at it. I kept also a box of cartridges in the same drawer as the pistol. The deceased knew that I kept the pistol there. All the signallers knew that I had this pistol, and we all used to practice with it. I think the deceased had never fired it. The deceased and about ten other signallers went on duty yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock; we left off work at 4 p.m. when we were relieved. The deceased appeared to be well; he complained of a slight pain in the stomach He did not appear to be more depressed than usual. At 4 o'clock deceased, I, and six others went out on the Esplanade and played at cricket. After playing for about half an hour, the deceased complained that the pain in his stomach was worse, and he left off playing. We all returned home at about 5-30, and the deceased took a little brandy and water when he came home, and he got better, and joined us at dinner at about 7 o'clock. He ate well, with his usual appetite, and remained as silent as usual, but I thought he was rather better than usual, as he talked about playing in the cricket match to-day. We all went to bed about 10 o'clock; none of us had heard that a European had committed suicide yesterday. I got up at about 6-30 this morning. The deceased had got up before me. I saw him going downstairs, as I thought, to the privy. This was immediately after I had made a casual remark to the deceased before he went downstairs. When he left the room he had on his coat, shirt, and trousers, and I thought he was going to the privy. In about an hour, as I was talking to a signaller by the name of Lynch, my servant, a Portuguese, named Raphael, came into our room and said he thought that Mr. Walker had been unusually long in the bath-room, and that something might be wrong with him. I put on my coat and ran down to the bath-room. On the passage there I met a hamal by name Trimbuck Vittoo, who told me that Mr. Walker was in the bath-room, and that he was bleeding. I went to the bath-room. The room in which we sleep is on the top of the house on the fourth storey. The bath-room and privy are in the rear of the house on the first floor. I ran to the bath-room, and found the door locked in the inside, or fastened from the inside with an iron hook, which allowed it to be pushed open for a little way, and on pushing it I could see the deceased lying on his back extended on the floor, with his feet towards the door. There is a window on one side of the bath-room and I could see perfectly well into it. I saw blood issuing from a wound in the right temple. I tried to force the door open but failed to do so. The hamal managed to get his hand over the top of the door down to the hook on the inside, and we then went in. He and I were at this time alone. The deceased's head was resting against a bench and was supported by it. There was a wound on the right temple from which blood was issuing: he was breathing. I noticed a Deringer pistol, which I recognized as mine, lying by the side of the deceased's right leg. I did not notice the position in which his hands were. I took up the pistol and found that it had been lately discharged, and that there was a cartridge still in it. I sent up a man to inform Mr. Johnstone, the head of the office, of the occurrence, but before he could arrive Mr. Bird came, who, after seeing the deceased's condition, went to fetch medical assistance, and in about twenty minutes Mr. Bird returned with Dr. O'Neil. The deceased had not been moved. Dr. O'Neil ordered the deceased to be taken to the hospital. I had not heard the report of a pistol being fired. About a month ago I had locked up the pistol, as I then thought it was unsafe to leave it in reach of the deceased, but since that date the deceased appeared to be perfectly harmless, and we had taken out the pistol to practice. I saw the pistol last in its box in my drawer about two days ago. When I returned from my sleeping room I found it had been taken out. I have no idea when the deceased took it out of the box. No one could have got into the bath-room from the outside through the window.

Dr. Charles John O'Neil said—I am Staff Surgeon in the British Service, at present residing in Watson's Hotel. About half-past 7 o'clock this morning a gentleman came to my room in the hotel and asked me to go at once with him as a man in the Telegraph Office had shot himself. I went at once and found the deceased lying in a bath-room on his back, his head supported by the wall. There was a considerable amount of blood about the front of his chest, the shirt being saturated, and also on the face; he was breathing heavily and stertorously. Was quite insensible; was, in fact, comatose. I found a wound in the right temple, and with a pencil I probed it sufficiently to satisfy myself that the skull was fractured. I recommended that he should be carried to hospital. He was placed in a dhoolee and conveyed there. When Dr. Barker and myself examined the wound we found the brain matter exuding from it, and found the edge of the wound had the blackened appearance produced by gunpowder. We found this appearance also on the other side of the right forefinger. I saw that he had but a short time to live and I left him in charge of Dr. Barker. Such a wound as that in the head of the deceased would produce death, and might have been caused by a bullet fired from a Deringer pistol such as the one now produced. The wound might have been self-inflicted.

The evidence of several other witnesses was taken, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict:—"That death was caused by deceased having, during a fit of temporary insanity, shot himself through the head with a pistol."

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT COMMISSION.

We continue the evidence of Major Moore, Inspector-in-Chief of the Cotton Department, from our paper of the 19th inst. :—

Question 22.—Are we right in assuming that when cotton is adulterated it always takes place after cotton is passed through the gin, except in cases just mentioned?

Answer.—It is as a general rule, I should say, that the greater portion of adulteration takes place after cotton has been cleaned or ginned; except, for instance, in the Dharwar and Southern Mahratta Districts, where great complaints are made as to the mixing of different varieties of cuppas grown in those localities and which are known as "Dharwar American" and "Coompta."

Question 23.—But if the cuppas be gathered from off the ground, would not a quantity of dirt be taken up with it, and would it not remain in the cotton after it has been ginned?

Answer.—The greater portion of the crop in all the districts would generally be gathered by hand, from the tree itself. If from scarcity of labour, or neglect on the part of the owner, the pod had shed its cuppas, there would doubtless be more or less of earth or dust adhering to the outer surface of the cuppas, but I do not think that this would be so general as to affect seriously any considerable portion of the crop of the Presidency. With reference to the amount of dirt remaining in such cuppas, I wish to add that almost all ginning factories have machines called "openers" which are used for opening and purifying the cuppas previous to ginning. Owners of cuppas frequently object to the use of these "openers" as it takes away from the weight, and they prefer the cotton with the dirt as it is.

Question 24.—Will not the amount of seed left in the cotton depend upon the quality of the staple and the description of gin employed?

Answer.—With a Macarthy gin or native churka honestly and intelligently worked, there need not be two ounces of seed in the bale. Where the Macarthy gin is badly set it may chip the seed, when a portion of husk would doubtless adhere to the cotton and pass over the roller. If properly set, the whole seed could not pass through. In both the Macarthy gin and the native churka the seed falls on one side of the roller and the cotton on the other.

Question 25.—You do not think it possible that much dirt or seed could be found in ginned cotton without deliberate adulteration?

Answer.—The cotton which falls on the ground may take up some mud, but not large lumps of earth, and these could not pass through the rollers, &c. If it lay on the ground a considerable time, it might also take in a quantity of dust, and would be thus discoloured.

Question 26.—You say that adulteration has decreased. Do you think the improved means of communication with Bombay, and the increase in the number of Europeans, who go up-country to buy, are causes which have operated towards the prevention of adulteration?

Answer.—When I say that adulteration has decreased, I do not mean to say that it has disappeared or to a very great extent decreased. The Act has been in operation for several years; and I believe the officers of this department and the Chamber of Commence have agreed in the opinion that the Act had a general effect in preventing adulteration. As regards the increase of the number of European purchasers, who do their business up-country, and the effect they might be supposed to have, I have already shown by a report to Government, of a date not very far back, that the "middlemen," or, in other words, the natives who deal between the cultivator and the exporter, are as frequent as before. In some few cases he is possibly not quite so frequent, but on the other hand it has been stated that cotton is passed from the hands of one middleman to two, three, or even four, before finding its way to the final purchaser for export. I think also that the fact of the Bombay Cotton Green, being covered with bales, although not so much so as formerly, and the additional fact that the holders of these bales are, as a rule, natives, entitles us to suppose that the European purchaser does very little of the direct cotton business of the country

Question 27.—Do you not think that the middlemen are aware that they would realise a higher price if they did not adulterate their cotton?

Answer.—When I speak of the "middleman," I should divide the class into two or three distinct heads. In some cases he would be a very small "local dealer," in the second he might operate on a somewhat more extended scale, and in the third he would deal largely, and with large sums of money to supply the Bombay market. This third class is, as a rule, composed of intelligent and, I have no doubt, generally very respectable men. The first and the second class are possibly as intelligent, but probably not so respectable: their object is to make an immediate and, in some cases, a very petty gain, and as they intervene directly between the cultivator and the third and larger purchaser, it frequently happens that whatever class of cotton they choose to produce or prepare, must be received by these purchasers (who have in many cases advanced largely, as I understand, to assist the smaller "middlemen,") or in default they must go without any cotton, having often advanced largely to these smaller middlemen, as I am told is the custom of the trade.

MR. F. TURNER'S EVIDENCE.

Question 28.—You are the inspector in charge of Broach?

Answer.—I am the inspector in charge of Broach. I have been in charge since April last.

Question 29.—Will you kindly state to the Commission the arrangement of your duties and your establishment?

Answer.—I have three sub-inspectors: one situated in Jambooser; one in Broach, to look after Broach, Pallej, and Chamargaum; and one to look after Unclesur, Panoli, and Ellao. My whole duty, I consider, is to travel in these districts, and also to look after as much cotton as I can. When the picking season commences I have always gone into the fields to try and impress upon the ryots the best way to pick the cotton.

Question 30.—As far as the Act is concerned, what are your duties?

Answer.—Through the Collector I license presses. I travel as much as I can, and open bales with the assistance of my peons. When in Broach, I am moving about from morning to night and inspect the ginning factories (where the half-presses are attached to the ginning factories), and I devote some of my time to the seven full-presses.

Question 31.—Can you describe in what manner the inspection is carried on?

Answer.—My orders to the sub-inspectors are to open for inspection as many cotton bales as they can. They generally open, say, 20 per cent. We probe them with an iron harpoon, thus taking out samples. It is not in all cases that we open, but it is generally left to them to decide. When they press at night the half-pressed bales are generally inspected in the morning. I have often gone round during the night. This year all the cotton has been brought in to be ginned, and we have no churka yards in the Broach collectorate. The inspectors have to see that seed is not thrown into the cotton while it is being half-pressed.

Question 32.—How long have you been connected with Guzerat?

Answer.—I have altogether been in the department for the last eight years. Two years and a half I have spent in Broach, &c., and the rest in Bombay.

Question 33 —What is your opinion as to the checking of adulteration of cotton generally?

Answer.—I consider that if the Act were at once abolished, the adulteration would be carried on to a far greater extent than it is at the present time. It operates greatly upon the "middlemen" to check adulteration.

Question 34.—Where and how does adulteration mostly take place?

Answer.—I consider after the cotton comes into the hands of the middlemen, and after it has been ginned (here I speak only with regard to the Broach collectorate), and during the time of pressing. There is also a practice of taking away the bales after they are rejected by the upcountry Banias, and storing them in godowns, where the bales are opened out and a great deal of mixture is carried on, which we have no means of checking.

Question 35.—In what way is it carried on?

Answer.—By mixing different varieties of cotton. I consider that adulteration generally takes place in cuppas by the ryots picking it in the green state, and putting it in pits, and mixing it after drying with other cotton: this generally leaves a great stain on the cotton. I have often tried to stop this, but they say they get more money by weight than quality.

Question 36.—Is not cotton now sent down by sea from Broach?

Answer.—From Jambooser two thousand bales have been sent this year: they were all half-pressed.

Question 37.—Has the Cotton Department any means of checking adulteration that might take place on board the boats?

Answer.—Not on board the boats. There was a Preventive Officer, and the duties of this Preventive Officer (Mr. Winckler) were to place different boats at the mouths of the various rivers where cotton in pattimars generally passed from Gujerat to Bombay. The Preventive Establishment was removed about a year ago. I have no personal knowledge of the operations of this department, and I cannot speak with any certainty as to how the duties were carried on

Question 38—How many assistants are there for each sub-inspector?

Answer.—Each sub-inspector has generally the assistance of one man.

Question 39—Can you state how many presses there are under each sub-inspector?

Answer.—One sub-inspector is situated at Jambooser where there are thirteen presses; there is one in Broach, where there are thirty-two half-presses, and nine full-presses. Then he has also to look after Pallej and Chamargaum. At Unclesur, which is under the charge of a separate sub inspector, are nine presses, one at Panoli, and one at Ellao.

Question 40—Are the thirteen presses in the town of Jambooser itself?

Answer.—They are in the town, and a number of these presses are not always worked. The thirty-two presses, above referred to, as situated in Broach, are in the environs of it: there are six at Pallej, two at Chamargaum, and the rest at Broach. They are all scattered about in villages at long distances off.

Question 41.—How many bales could an inspector and two men examine in a fair day's work?

Answer—They will examine twenty or thirty in an hour; the whole bale is not inspected. Inspectors have opportunities of examining cotton before pressing. It is not necessary for me to sample every bale to arrive at a general knowledge of the quality. In cases of suspicion we examine each bale two or three different times and in different places. I think as a purchaser I could examine three hundred bales in a day's work with two men, but a buyer would keep more than two men going.

Question 42.—I want to know what quantity of cotton can be looked after by the purchaser in one day?

Answer.—I have seen a purchaser pass four to five hundred bales in a day, but I can't say how many men he had to help him. Buyers as a rule generally sit in one spot and have the samples brought to them by trustworthy men.

Question 43—Do you know of any practice in the mofussil of allowing inferior cotton being pressed and passed if marked as inferior?

Answer.—I think not. I know of a case last year in which a man was committed of having mixed "Rozee," a very inferior staple, with Broach cotton, the price of "Rozee" being Rs. 20 less than that of Broach per candy. He was fined Rs. 200, but the sentence was reversed by the Session Judge because the fraudulent intent could not be proved. Having to prove fraudulent intent is a drawback in the working of the present Act.

Question 44.—If a person tried to sell cotton branded as Rozee for Broachee, is there any Act, except the Cotton Frauds Act, under which he could be punished?

Answer.—I consider that he would escape justice on account of the buyer not voluntarily prosecuting him, as if he did so, he could purchase no more cotton in that market, as Dhollerah for instance, because there would be a combination against him; therefore we never get any person coming forward to give information.

Question 45.—Would not this apply equally if the buyer be prosecuted under the Penal Code or the Cotton Act?

Answer.—Yes it would, but the Cotton Act is a protection to an honest buyer, as he often, when finding cotton adulterated or deteriorated, threatens the offender with the Cotton Frauds Act. In such cases the inspectors would prosecute and not the buyer. I may here cite an instance in which an English merchant at Dhollera refused to come forward and prosecute, or at least to give evidence, as he was threatened by the merchants there that he would not be able to purchase any more cotton during the current season. Under the Cotton Frauds Act the buyer has his remedy, as by furnishing private information he might instigate a prosecution through the inspector without appearing openly himself, and of this I have known several instances.

Question 46.—Have you ever been consulted as to the quality of cotton by purchasers?

Answer.—I am often asked my opinion whether such and such cotton is good or bad, and I have almost always given it.

Question 47.—Do you consider that the possession of adulterated cotton should be held to carry guilty knowledge, or should it be the duty of the prosecution to prove guilty knowledge?

Answer.—I do, because I think no man would buy what he knew to be bad.

Question 48.—When buyers know that cotton has passed your inspection, are they as particular as they otherwise would be?

Answer.—No; I do not think they are so particular, and therefore my inspection is a saving to the merchant up-country.

Question 49.—When the Cotton Frauds cases are tried before a magistrate in the Mofussil Courts, is the evidence of the officers of the Cotton Frauds Department considered sufficient to prove adulteration, or is it generally established by other evidence?

Answer.—It is generally established by other evidence; the Court generally nominates two assessors to decide whether the cotton is adulterated, and their opinion is always acted upon.

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Question 50.—Has the Government any means of obtaining reports of the crops and weather except from the cotton inspectors?

Answer.—The telegraphic reports of crops and weather are still published—I think in the *Government Gazette*. This system of telegrams, under Government orders, was to a great extent originated by myself. But what I specially referred to was a more copious report which used to be received from the inspectors in the districts, and which was during the greater portion of the growing and picking seasons published weekly, sometimes fortnightly, in the daily papers. Of course when called upon, the Collectors can provide Government with information, regarding their own particular districts. The reports, that were provided, as I stated, by the inspectors referred chiefly to cotton, but also touched in most instances on all the more important crops. In fact latterly we began to enlarge our sphere, supplying more information and became, what might be called, an embryo agricultural department.

Question 51.—Is cotton the only crop that can be improved by the judicious distribution of seed, the introduction of exotics, and the improvement of machinery?

Answer.—I think there are many other crops which might be improved; or which, if they were found locally superior, might be introduced into other portions of the same district or presidency. During the latter part of my incumbency of the Cotton Commissionership, Government seemed desirous that the officers subordinate to me, who were then called "cotton gardeners," should extend their operations with a view to the improvement of other agricultural products. This was done as far as our limited means permitted.

Question 52.—Referring to your answer to question 2 in which you defined the duties performed by the late Cotton Commissioner, please state what portion, if any, of those duties is now performed by your department—that is, such as attention given to the improvement of indigenous cotton, and machinery used for cleaning cotton, and also to the importation and distribution of exotic seeds and foreign implements of agriculture?

Answer.—The only duties now performed by this department which appertained originally to the Cotton Commissioner's office are the compilation, &c., of the returns regarding cotton, and the publication of the superintendents' annual reports with the General Administration Report of this Department. No expenditure is incurred on account of the introduction of exotic cotton, the improvement of machinery, or the improvement of indigenous varieties. The superintendents of cotton experiments having for some time been removed from my direction, I am not aware in what manner their duties are at present carried on. When I say that no expense is incurred on account of improvements in cotton and machinery, I would explain that no expenditure is incurred—as far as I am aware—with the exception of maintaining the original staff of cotton gardeners, or "superintendents" as they are now called, and the defraying of the expenses of the cultivation of the Halla farm in Sind. Beside this farm I am not aware what amount of land is cultivated by the superintendents.

Question 53.—As one of the main objects in establishing the Cotton Commissionership must have been to ensure the improvements to which reference has been made in the last question, has that object been frustrated by the abolition of the office of Cotton Commissioner?

Answer.—I think that there is probably a certain amount of loss experienced from the fact that the information which was gradually arrived at by the officers originally subordinate to the Cotton Commissioner is probably not so much digested and utilised as it would be under one good head. It is true that where a Collector is energetic and fond of the subject he doubtless would, locally, be as useful (and in many cases probably more useful) than the Cotton Commissioner. But his experience would still be only local. When a Collector has no interest in the matter, or where possibly—as in many cases it might arise—he had no taste for agriculture, or no knowledge of it, I think that doubtless loss might result. As regards the introduction of improvements in machinery and so forth, I should be disposed to think that the object has been frustrated to a great extent, as since the abolition of the office of the Cotton Commissioner I presume that funds are not forthcoming for the purposes just mentioned. I may here add that there is a farm in Khandeish which was never under the Cotton Commissioner's influence or direction. As far as I am aware the arrangements have always been very satisfactory. The directors of such a class of farm could of course, if funds were provided them, make arrangements for the introduction of improved machinery.

Question 54.—Is there any supervision similar to that of the Cotton Department in Kattywar, Baroda, or other Native States from which cotton comes in large quantities to Bombay?

Answer.—The only locality in which I am aware of any arrangements for an inspection, somewhat similar to ours, having at one time existed, was in the Bhownuggur territory. At the time I speak of Bhownuggur was under the Ahmedabad Collector, and in those days there were one or more *inspectors*. This officer I believe was nominated by the Bhownuggur authorities and paid by them. I used to receive returns from Bhownuggur, but subsequent to the State being placed within the Kattywar Political jurisdiction, these returns have ceased, and I am not aware whether or not any direct supervision is now maintained.

Question 55.—Have you in your experience in Bombay found any difference in the amount of adulteration in cotton pressed in British territory where there is supervision on the part of the Cotton Department and that found in cotton pressed in foreign territory where there is none?

Answer.—I am not prepared to state that more adulteration is found in cotton presumed to have come from the Native States than in cotton pressed in British territory.

Question 56.—Is much cotton pressed in foreign territory and imported into Bombay?

Answer.—I cannot state what proportion it bears to the whole produce, but, comparatively speaking, I should say a small quantity is pressed in Native States. I may add that as regards half-pressed bales as well as doceras brought to Dholleral from Native States very great complaints have been made of the adulteration found in them.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON KHOTI RIGHTS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF TANNA.

ORIGINAL SUIT No. 11 of 1871.

Vittal Ganesh Deshmakha Ganpatrao Narayen, the mortgagee, and Ganpatrao Narayen,.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

The Collector of Colaba.....Defendant,

Claim—Rs. 936-13-0.

This was an action by the plaintiffs to raise an attachment placed by the defendant on their Khoti and Isaphati village of Bhalgam on the 28th September 1870, and to have their right to the whole of the jungle of the said village declared.

They allege that their tenants had as usual by their orders cut some jungle trees in 1870-71 in the jungles of the said village for agricultural purposes, that though no damages were sustained by the defendant from this, yet he alculated the damages at Rs. 403-6-6 and decided to levy from them double the amount, that is Rs. 806-13-0, and for the recovery of the said amount attached the aforesaid village.

The claim for a declaration of their right over the whole of the jungle of Mooze Bhalgam, Taluka Roha, has been estimated at Rs. 130.

Defendant replies that plaintiff has no proprietary right over the Bhalgam jungle, as alleged in his plaint, that the jungle is Government property.

2. That the original Khote of the said village has, in his statement given to the Collector, agreed to act as a protector of the jungle for Government.

3. That the present plaintiff has also no more right than what the Khote had, as he (plaintiff) has from year to year agreed to act as a protector of the said jungle for Government.

4. That the plaintiff, having a right to injure the trees of the jungle of the said village by keeping a distillery there, has caused a damage to the amount of Rs. 403-6-6, that he (plaintiff) was asked to pay the double amount that is Rs. 806-13-0 according to the terms of the agreement given by him to the defendant; but he having refused it, the management of the said village is made into a khalsat till the said amount of Rs. 806-13-0 be recovered, and that the plaintiff cannot sue unless he pays the said amount.

5. That the claim of Rs. 130 to have his (plaintiff's) right established over the jungle of the said village is far less than the value of the said jungle.

The issues for decision are—

1. Whether the defendant was authorized to attach the village in question?

2. Whether plaintiff has proved his proprietory right to the jungles in question?

Is the plaint improperly stamped?

No further issue.

Mr Crowe, Assistant Judge, delivered judgment in the following words.

My finding on the issues is :—

1. That the defendant was not authorised to attach the village in question.

2. That plaintiff has proved his proprietory right to the jungles in question.

3. That the plaint is properly stamped.

The third issue raised by my predecessor Mr. Ayerst has reference to the question of stamp fees. It will be convenient to dispose of this point first.

The plaintiff sues to raise an attachment placed on his Khoti village on account of the sum of Rs. 806-13-0 and to have a declaratory decree of his title to the whole of the Bhalgaon jungle. For the consequential relief sought in respect to the sum of Rs. 806-13-0, the stamp will be calculated according to the table of rates of *ad valorem* fees laid down in Art. VII. of 1870. Regarding the declaratory decree sought, schedule II. section 17 clause iii. provides a fixed fee of Rs. 10 to be paid where the plaint is to obtain a declaratory decree where no consequential relief is prayed. The amount of the stamp on the present plaint is the sum of these two fees.

The first issue is whether the defendant was authorized to attach the village in question. The defendant relies on exhibit No. 12 in this case which is a kaoulayet passed by plaintiff on the 21st October 1867, in the 24th clause of which the plaintiff agrees to preserve the jungle and not cut it himself or allow it to be cut. In the 26th clause the plaintiff promises not to carry on *dahi* cultivation, except in land pointed out by Government authorities, or if he did so to submit to any order Government might pass. This clause No. 26, was first introduced in the kaboolayat passed in the year 1858 (exhibit No. 55). According to the terms of this clause the fine has been imposed by the Collector amounting to double the damages alleged to have been caused.

The law cited by the Government pleader under which the Collector acted in attaching the village, is contained in chapter 6 of Regulation XVII. of 1827 sec. 28, and Regulation II. of 1832 section 2. Chapter 6 of Regulation XVII. relates to farmers of the public revenue, their power and responsibility. Section 28 runs that it shall be lawful for the Collector, with the sanction of Government, to farm the public revenue, or any portion thereof, to individuals in specified agreements, to be passed in writing, and section 28 lays down that where the farmer fails to discharge any instalment on the day when it becomes due, it shall be competent to the Collector to proceed against him or his security or both as against a revenue defaulter, and to direct the revenues of the farm to be paid in future into the public treasury. Regulation II. of 1832 is a Regulation providing for the realisation of Revenue due from farmers of sea and land customs, transit duties and other assessed duties of whatever description, and of any branch of the public revenue for which rules are not laid in Regulation XVII. of 1827. section 2 declares that specific pecuniary penalties to which a farmer or his security renders himself liable under the terms of his agreement shall be recovered from him in the same way as a balance of revenue. The preamble and first section of this Regulation show that it was framed as a complement to Regulation XVII. to meet the case of farms of other than land revenue, provision for which had been made in Regulation XVII. The present case being one in which land revenue is concerned it is obvious that if either of these regulations apply, it will be Regulation XVII. The point for determination is whether the present plaintiff is a farmer of the public revenue such as is described in section 20 of Regulation XVII., and whether he has rendered himself liable to the penalty provided in section 23. Section 20 provides that a specific agreement with the farmer shall be passed in writing, but I do not see any document of this nature in the evidence recorded in this case. There are the annual kabulayats which all khots pass, the earliest of which exhibit No. 32 is dated A.D. 1820, or seven years before the Regulation above quoted became law. It is clear that these kabulayats do not constitute the specific agreements which the law directs shall be passed with a farmer. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that the khot is a farmer of land revenue the circumstances under which it is competent to the Collector to proceed against him as against a revenue defaulter are if he should fail to discharge any instalment on the day when it becomes due. Now the present claim of the Collector is not for an instalment but for damages occasioned to the jungle and a fine imposed by the Collector in consequence thereof.

Section 48 of the Bombay Survey Act authorises the collection of all dues and charges leviable under that Act in the manner prescribed for the recovery of revenue demands, but I do not find that any provision is made in the Act for the levy of charges of the nature of the present. I can find no other authority by law for this proceeding on the part of the Collector, nor is any pointed out to me by the pleader for the defendant. I therefore find this issue in the negative.

The second issue relates to the ownership of the jungles of the village in question. The plaintiff claims to be a *Watandar Khot* and as such to be entitled to the forests of the village, he also relies on the proclamation of Mr. Dunlop (exhibit No. 62) the former Collector of the Zilla of the Southern Konkan in which the present village was situated, dated the 1st of March 1824.

It appears from Regulation II. of 1827, appendix B that the territories of the Peshwa Baji Rao bounded on the north by the Apte river, and on the south by the Karli or Malwan river, and lying between the Ghauts and the sea, formed with the exception of four villages, (of which the village of Bhalgaon is not one) the Zilla of the Southern Konkan, and it is not disputed that Bhalgaon is situated in the district to which Mr. Dunlop's proclamation was made applicable.

It has not been contended on the part of the defendant that the plaintiff or his tenants were not in possession of the land on which the timber was cut.

The questions which arise then are :—

1. Whether the land on which the timber was cut was the land of the Khot?

2. Whether that proclamation applies to the Khoti land as well as other land. The plaintiff has produced no sanad or grant of this land with the exception of two Marathi translations (No. 179) of what purports to have been a grant from some Mahommedan King. There is nothing on the face of them to show that they are even true translations of the original, which is not forthcoming. The plaintiff in his deposition (No. 64) states that Bhalgaon is his Isaphat Watan Village and has descended to him from his ancestors. The Sanad was in existence but was burnt five years ago. It was given in the time of the Mogul Government, but he is unable to tell by what reigning sovereign. The annual kabulayats or agreements for the Government revenue are produced from the year 1819 which show that he has been treated as the Khot of the Village by Government, and has been in the possession of his village since that time.

I am of opinion that the rights of the Khot cannot be questioned on the ground merely of the absence of any Sanad or specific grant. It appears that for many years past Government has made no distinction between the two classes of Khots.

In deciding the case of Mahadaji Ramchandra Sathe versus the Collector of Ratnagherry, the Joint Judge wrote: "But however material may have been the difference between *Sanads* and non *Sanads* khots at the time when the plaintiff's Sanad was granted, the difference has disappeared under the administration of the British Government, and for half a century both Sanadi and non Sanadi Khotships have been treated alike as hereditary and have enjoyed the same rights."

I consider therefore that the plaintiff's rights in the present case are no less than they would have been had he been able to produce the original grant by virtue of which the village was acquired, and whether founded on grant or prescription are equally indefeasible.

It is certain that in the process of time most of the original Sanads being destructible in their nature will disappear, but the rights acquired thereby, and recognised from one generation to another, will not necessarily be lost in consequence, and the course followed by Government has been to recognise them without question. What then is the extent of the plaintiffs rights? In most of the published cases where the nature of a khot's rights has been the subject of investigation, and notably in the case of Tajubai v the Sub-Collector of Colaba, Bombay High Court III. p. 132, A. C. J. the point raised has been whether the khots rights are *proprietary* rights.

It appears to me that this is beside the real question. All rights are proprietary. What they differ in is their extent. One person may possess a right to the use of a piece of land on a certain day in each year. He is the possessor, owner or proprietor of that right. It is not less a proprietary right than the right to the use of the land for 365 days in each year. It differs only in extent. Another person may be entitled to the crops produced on a parcel of land, but may have no right to the minerals found therein. He is right, as far as it goes, is proprietary. It is not conditional, but it extends only to a certain portion of the produce of the land, and is limited to that portion. A third may be entitled to exercise all the rights which are capable of being exercised over land for his own life, or for twenty years only. His right, while it lasts is a proprietary right. No one can dispossess him of it during the period for which it exists. All rights apparently connected with land amount to this. No one can remove the land bodily from where it is, and what is possessed are certain rights in the land entailing the possessor to deal with it in some particular way for his own enjoyment.

The decision arrived at in the case of Tajubai above quoted, was that the khot possessed an hereditary right to farm the revenue on the condition of the due payment of the assessment, and that he might dispose of available land for his own benefit or cultivate it himself. This right to cultivate such waste or other lands as may be at the Khots disposal, or to give them out in cultivation under such terms as may be most to his advantage, was held as the recognized mode of his remuneration for the services rendered. It was also found that the Khot settled with Government for assessment of the village as a whole, and on this ground he was held entitled to "let out for cultivation, or himself cultivate, without making any additional payment to Government on that account, any waste or uncultivated land of the village." In appeal No. 541 of 1862 decided by the Honorable Mr. Pigot, the case was District Judge of the Northern Konkan, the question of the extent of the holding of an hereditary Khot was raised. The learned Judge found that the extent of the holding of a hereditary Khot in the South Konkan was the territorial area of the village held and this view I have not seen questioned. Exhibits Nos 93 and 60 in the present case show conclusively that the forest in question formed part of the territorial area of the village of Bhalgaon, and was in the possession of the Khot: Exhibit No. 93 is a copy of some correspondence dated A. D 1803 between the Khot of Bhalgaon and the Junjira Government regarding the boundaries of the respective territories. This dispute was decided by the Assistant Collector, and his decision confirmed by the Collector in which he declared that the forest now in dispute formed part of the holding of the Khots of Bhalgaon. Exhibit No. 60 is a reply by the Kamavisdar of Rajpuri dated A. D. 1837 to an enquiry from the Collector as to the profits reaped by those Khots who were in possession of the jungle of their village. The Kamavisdar furnished a list of Khots in possession of the jungle and included therein the Khots of Bhalgaon.

I come now to consider the effect of the proclamation of Mr. Dunlop dated 1st of March 1824, on which the plaintiff relies, (exhibit No. 62,) and whether it applies to Khoti villages as well as other villages. Exhibit No. 95 shows that this village was within the territory subject to this proclamation, the Taluka of Rajpuri being attached to the collectorate of Ratnagherry up to the year 1830. It appears from the terms of that proclamation that Government were in the habit of exercising seignorial rights in regard to the forest trees growing within the limits of the zilla of the Southern Konkan, and that it thought fit on certain expressed conditions to abandon these rights.

The proclamation runs as follows:—

"Proclamation of the Honorable Company Bahadur, by T. A. Dunlop, Esq., Collector and Magistrate, Zilla Southern Konkan.

"It is hereby proclaimed for the information of all, that it has been the practice hitherto for the Government to claim all teak, sissur and other timber trees within the limits of the Zilla, even when growing on private lands, on which account people were discouraged from preserving and rearing these timber trees on their lands. Government having heard this, and bearing in mind that all people will be much benefited by the rearing and cultivation of teak, sissur and other trees in the country, hereby proclaim for the information of all, that, exclusive of the Government forest in the Sawant talooka, and Malwan talooka, whoever may have teak and other trees growing on their land outside these limits will be exempted from all claims on the part of Government. Those who are the owners of trees, or who will hereafter raise them on their private land, will be allowed to dispose of them according to their pleasure. No obstruction will be caused on the part of Government.

Dated 1st March 1824."

Now either the Khots had a right to all the timber, including the varieties enumerated above, growing on their lands prior to this proclamation or they had not. If they had then this proclamation did not affect that right, but if they had not this proclamation certainly conferred the right. There is no restriction whatever expressed as to its application. It was remarked by the learned judge in the Gondaleykar case (Appeal No. 541 of 1862) alluded to above, that the villages held in the Khoti tenure are about nine-tenths of all the villages in the present collectorate of Ratnagherry. (Vide Captain Wingate's printed report on the survey and assessment of Ratnagherry, Bombay Government Selections No. II) and a proclamation of which the professed object was the general encouragement of the growth of timber in the South Konkan would have been without meaning, if the large holdings which formed the principal tenure of the district had been excluded.

It has been urged for the defendant that there is nothing to show that the plaintiff acted up to the conditions of Mr. Dunlop's proclamation, and further that by clause 24-26 of the agreement passed by plaintiff's in 1867 (exhibit No. 12) the plaintiff's promised to preserve the jungle not to cut it or allow it to be cut, and not to carry on *dahi* cultivation except in places pointed out by Government officers.

Regarding this first contention it appears to me that the very existence of the jungle at the present time disproves it. It has not been shown that Plaintiffs have failed to preserve the jung

INDIAN ITEMS.

COAL IN THE GODAVERY DISTRICT.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has learnt with satisfaction that the services of Mr. Vanstavern, have been placed at his disposal for exploring the coal fields supposed to exist at Bedadanole in the Godavery District and at Jugiahpetta in the Kistna District. It is understood that Mr. Vanstavern brings with him the trained men and boring tools mentioned in his correspondence with the Chief Engineers as being available. Mr. Vanstavern is to be considered to be working in communication with the District Engineers of the Godavery and Kistna as he may be employed in one or the other district. —*Madras Times.*

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.—An act of gross cruelty was committed on the 14th instant, in broad day, and with several people moving about the spot, in the compound of a family resident in the native infantry lines, Umballa. A young ayah, not deficient in good looks, was suddenly set upon by her husband, who summarily cut off her nose. The savage at once fled, pursued by a *posse* of peons, &c., who, by the way, maintained a discreet distance, the leading file cautiously regulating the interval, and made direct for the Kotwallee, where he surrendered himself. The miserably mutilated victim of this brutal assault remained for hours insensible. As may be surmised the lady had a lover, who, it is said, found more favour in her eyes than her lawful lord.—*Mofussilite.*

A BROTH OF A BOY.—During the occurrence of a riot, the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* says—"A G. I. P. Railway guard accosted Mr. Souter and offered his services, which were accepted on the spot. In a trice the guard was in the thick of it, fighting like fifty on the side of order, 'pacifying' the rioters as Cæsar pacified the Gauls, driving Seedees and Arabs before him, and apprehending *budmashes* right and left. When peace was restored, and broken heads were being bound up, and strings of the offenders were led away, he observed to the Commissioner that, as things now seemed pretty quiet, he would say good-bye. Mr. Souter replied,—'you have behaved very well, and I am very much obliged to you.' Quoth the guard, his eyes still glistening with the delight of battle—'Pray don't mention it, Sir; I haven't spent such a pleasant half-hour for the last twenty years!'"

CHANGES ON THE STAFF OF THE SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY CO.'S STAFF.—On the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company's Staff the following temporary changes are likely, we believe, shortly to take place. Mr. Gillett, the Assistant Traffic Manager at Mooltan, is proceeding to Europe on leave. His *locum tenens* is to be Mr. F. A. Higman, formerly a District Traffic Superintendent on the line. Mr. Gillett has been for several years connected with the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company's system at Mooltan, being formerly agent for the Indus Steam Flotilla, and on the amalgamation of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Companies and the Indus Steam Flotilla Company, he was appointed Assistant Traffic Manager at Mooltan. Mr. G. F Tavernor, Assistant Traffic Manager at Umballa, has also to proceed to England on sick leave, Mr. A. M. Saunders acting for him.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

CINCHONA IN THE NEILGHERRIES.—"Thus the total income from the plantations in 1873 will have been £13,490, which should increase in future years. I consider this to be a satisfactory interest on the whole outlay (about £100,000), and it entirely removes cinchona cultivation from the category of experiments." The writer of the above is the Duke of Argyll, and the words are to be found in a despatch addressed to the Madras Government so recently as the 16th of December last. There is no longer any opening for carpers and sceptics, whether in Bengal or elsewhere, to cavil or doubt: the cultivation of cinchona on the Neilgherry Hills has been a grand success. The Indian Government may well feel proud of the results of a measure which promises in time to bring a cheap febrifuge within the means of the poorest people in India; and if in a moment of self-laudation they should confer the honour of K. C. S. I. on Mr. Clements Markham, and of C. S. I. on Mr. McIver and Mr. Broughton, we cannot say that we should be particularly surprised or consider that those who have had most to do with the cinchona experiment in this country had been unduly rewarded.—*Madras Mail.*

WILD DUCKS ASHORE AND AFLOAT.

THE sea shallows very slowly, leaving great mud flats at low tide—the tide is pretty nearly high just now—and you keep well in shore for various reasons. It is slow work in every sense, that cautious working your slow craft about, and you begin to lose all sense of sensation in your feet, while your fingers may be frost-bitten and fallen from your hand for anything you can feel to the contrary. Perhaps at last your patience has its reward, and you dimly distinguish on the water before you a long black waving outline. That is the ducks. You are working upon them against the light, so that, although you have caught sight of them, the chances are that they see nothing of you. Will they wait for you or will they not? That becomes the question, and a very important one. Your experienced dog understands all about it, and trembles with intense excitement. For yourself, you are trembling with the cold. You work yourself a little nearer by aid of the oars; then when you dare not risk that any longer, you ship them silently and betake yourself to the pole. It is a painful and laborious process—recumbent in a boat as shallow as a butcher's tray—now toiling over the *maximum* of exertion with the *minimum* of result; now peering out past the barrel of your swivel gun, in mortal apprehension that the birds may have seen or smelt you. But as you draw nearer, the waving line breaks up into knots and spots, and shifting splotches; and though sounds are wafted down to you on the wind, there is none of the rush and rustle of pinions that would tell that the ducks were rising in the air. You have made your stalk as near as may be, and you delicately depress your gun so as to "brown" the flight. At least there comes the long-hoped-for shot, the *denouement* for which you have laboured and suffered. Possibly, and particularly if you are anything of a novice, the doubtful light has deceived you. The elevation was a trifle low; the shot ricochet on the water, flying harmless over the heads of the ducks, who are quit for the fright, as they scatter in mortal agitation, to unite again and stream away between you and the moon, in a long, dim, wavering cloud. Perhaps you had taken the range with murderous precision, and what then? Why, you have a few brief moments of satisfaction to repay you for hours of work and wearisome watching, as you shoot yourself and your boat into the midst of the butchered and the heavily hit. Your dog, who jumps overboard eagerly enough, has a terrible time of it hunting down the cripples, and is lifted en board again almost paralyzed with cold. A good number of the winged and the wounded have shuffled away into the shadow, to pine and die of a lingering death, if they are not mercifully and speedily disposed of by some of their natural enemies, while many of the birds who have flown right away carry with them souvenirs of the meeting in the shape of pellets that will seriously interfere with their comfort. No; we scarcely think the charms of punt-shooting outweigh its hardships or its cruelty, and, on the whole, in point of both amusement and humanity, we decidely prefer night watching on shore. Unluckily for themselves, the ducks are very much creatures of routine, and are in the way of travelling by the very same road as they pass night after night to and from their feeding grounds. Having found out the line of their evening flight, you set yourself to arrange an ambush beneath it. Your quarters on shore have this advantage over a punt at sea—that you can not only choose them out of the wind, but stow away your legs in a comfortable hole, which you have previously garnished with plenty of straw. Your retriever, at any rate, is tolerably happy, and as he winds himself up in contentment on your boots he makes by no means a bad footwarmer. Still it is a lonely vigil and often a tedious one. You listen to the wind moaning in the tree-tops, and perhaps to the melancholy hooting of some neighbouring family of owls. Now and then you may hear the short bark of the fox, out on the prowl on some such business as your own, and perhaps warned by an inexplicable instinct that there will be winged ducks in the ditches for him if he rises a look round in the morning. The time drags and nothing shows itself, and you begin to think that the birds mean to throw you over; when a black body appears against the sky, to grow rapidly bigger, and then go whistling by you in the shape of a mallard with fast flapping wings. Bang, bang—you have missed him by all that is awkward! but then the first shot fired by way of taking the range does generally go for nothing. Then comes another, with better luck for you and worse for him; then again; and then another, and then a knot of them; and so they go on; and the plot thickens. The firing grows fast and furious, and pretty deadly. What from knack, and thanks to the small white patch of paper you have pasted on your gun-barrel, you shoot pretty sure, in spite of the tremendous pace and the treacherous light: and for the most part the shot is followed by the heavy thud on the hard clod on the one hand, or the dull crash through the twigs of the low copse-wood on the other. By the time it comes to gathering the slain your dog will have hard work of it, and unless he and you are up again and afoot early the old fox may have a good part of your bag, to say nothing of those straggling cripples he will naturally fall heir to. You had a good night's sport; there is no denying it. But still you have been turning night into day, and playing at cross purposes with your kind. You have been engaged in a solitary amusement over which you will never have an opportunity of comparing notes with any one, and which consequently will leave the fewer agreeable reminiscences behind it.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE IMPERIALISTS AND THE SEPTENNATE.

(*Saturday Review.*)

M. ROUHER has proved himself an expert in the art of conveying of civil insult. His letter to a provincial journal which has been fined for speaking wrongly of the present form of Government in France must have made the Minister of the Interior regret that he had not left the offender alone. It is less easy to proceed against M. Rouher than to prosecute an obscure newspaper; yet M. Rouher's letter has done more to reanimate the Imperialists than a whole year's articles in the Clermont *Ami de l'Ordre*, and the alarm of the Government is plainly manifested in the measures directed against the proposed demonstration on the Prince Imperial's birthday. For the future, M. Rouher says to the editor, be more respectful to the Septennate. Had I seen the article which has got you into trouble, I should have counselled you not to publish it. The Septennate is but a poor thing, I grant, but, so far as it goes, it helps the Imperialist cause. It only professes to be a makeshift, and unforeseen events may at any moment bring it to an end. But it reserves to a future day the definitive expression of the national will, and that is exactly what the Imperialists most desire. They want time to reorganize their forces, and the present truce between parties gives them this. When the Septennate comes to an end there will be but two forms of government between which the French people will have to choose. On one side will be the Republic, on the other side the Empire; and with this alternative before them the great majority of the electors will have no hesitation in giving the preference to the Empire. In the meantime the duty of every Imperialist organ is to support the rudimentary and transient institutions which for the present are all that France possesses, and to preach the indissoluble alliance of the interests of order and democracy,

M. Rouher may be acquitted of any timid desire to bow down in the house of Rimmon. While professing to do reverence to the Septennate, he is really doing all he can to upset it. He probably assured himself, before writing this letter, that the Government was not strong enough to resent its publication. The fact is, has has been often pointed out, that though the Imperialists are not numerically strong in the country, they are strong in the possession of official experience, while in the Assembly the balance of parties may make their votes indispensable to the Government in any close division. The Duke of Broglie has to appoint new mayors all over the country, and he cannot but feel that a mayor who knows nothing of his work may make the law and the Government which passed it ridiculous instead of formidable. He knows, too, that the Extreme Right is not to be trusted, and that among the Right Centre there are some whose sympathies point towards union with the Left Centre. With these facts to deal with, he cannot act towards the Imperialists as he would probably like to act towards them if he had the power. He is obliged to put the best face he can on their insolence, and accordingly he instructs the newspapers who befriend him to treat M. Rouher's letter as an expression of confidence in the Septennate. How far Marshal MacMahon likes being plainly told that he is only a rather superior sort of warmingpan for the Prince Imperial does not appear. Perhaps the Marshal only reads professional newspapers. But that the Duke of Broglie is trying his hardest to like it is plain. Certainly M. Rouher knows how to make professed support a great deal more bitter than avowed enmity, Prince Napoleon has been writing in the newspapers as well as M. Rouher, but his ingenuity has suggested nothing more damaging than a direct slap in the face. I can be no partisan, he says, of any Government which is not directly instituted by the people. Before the Septennate could have secured the support of those who remain faithful to the Napoleonic tradition, it must have been established by universal suffrage—the one sovereign to whom all Frenchmen can properly submit. This sort of attack does the Government no harm. It is rather a credit to it with many Republicans that it should be the object of it. But to have to sit silent under M. Rouher's sneers, to be reduced even to put up with them as a less evil than M. Rouher's active opposition, is a real humiliation.

The sense of this, joined to the alarm which M. Rouher's confident predictions have naturally excited, has made both the Legitimist and the Orleanist members of the majority a little uneasy. M. de Franclieu, speaking for the Extreme Right, assures M. Rouher that when the appointed time shall come, it will find neither Republic nor Empire, but that ancient principle of national life which is always equally powerful and comes invariably to save France when all other saviours fail—the legitimate Monarchy. If M. Rouher is to proclaim Napoleon IV., and M. de Franclieu Henry V., whenever it occurs to them to write to a newspaper, those of the Orleanists who regard the Count of Chambord's letter as finally disposing of his claim to the Throne will naturally wish to have their say as well, and the old rumours of a plan for appointing the Duke of Aumale Lieutenant-General of the kingdom are consequently beginning to revive. These are the ways of supporting Marshal MacMahon's authority which find favour with different sections of his supporters. The Government cannot well censure one of them without censuring all, and to censure all would be to make the maintenance of the majority impossible except by conciliating the support of the Left Centre. But the support of the Left Centre is not to be had except upon condition that the Republic is recognized and consolidated, and this is a concession which the Duke of Broglie cannot bring himself to make. He will be compelled, therefore, in all probability, to go on in his present course and allow the Septennate to be insulted at every turn by its professed friends. This is not a policy likely to increase the respect in which it is held in the country. The majority of the electors lose no opportunity of showing that they wish for a Republic, but in most cases the Republic they desire is so Conservative in character that there might not be much difficulty in persuading them that Marshal MacMahon's rule possesses all the necessary qualification. But in order to impress them in this way the Government must show a firm front to its enemies. A Republic which does not claim to be permanent, which allows its adversaries to quarrel about the succession in its lifetime, which submits to be praised because it is content to smooth the way for its betters, is not a Republic which gives any promise of strength.

M. Rouher sees this plainly, and he has very good reason for thinking that the continuance of such a Government plays his game better that anything else could play it. If the Septennate commanded respect, or at least showed itself resolute in requiring respect, the nation might come by degrees to accept it as the established form of government, and all that would be necessary at the end of the seven years would be to make such personal changes as the retirement of Marshal MacMahon might require. But if the Septennate is continually assailed without making any attempt to defend itself, the nation will cease to regard it as giving that security for public order which they are determined to demand of the Government. It is probable that when the country has once made up its mind that Marshal MacMahon's Government is not capable of development into a Conservative Republic, it will simply draw the conclusion that the Conservative Republic must be organized by other hands. But it is possible that it may draw the conclusion that a Conservative Republic is an impossibility, and in that case there can be little doubt that the Empire would secure a preponderance of votes. In spite of all the associations connected with Sedan, the Empire is less unpopular than a Legitimist Restoration. Its name does not conjure up ideas of old abuses; on the contrary down to 1870 it was chiefly identified with material prosperity. The Prince Imperial will be eighteen next month, and long before the Septennate has come to its natural end he will be old enough to assume the Government without so much as a suggestion of any regency. He is in no way responsible for the farther's errors, and his youth and inexperience will naturally help to win him friends. The Bonapartists who have been invited to do him homage at Chislehurst will return home with glowing accounts of his urbanity and talents for command; and in proportion as Frenchmen cease to see in Marshal MacMahon a protector against Legitimacy, with its train of attendant abuses, they will learn to see one in the Prince Imperial. This probably is M. Rouher's calculation; and though there are many things which may come into falsify it, there is a sufficient possibility of its proving accurate to make the Duke of Broglie seriously uncomfortable. It has apparently been found impossible to answer M. Rouher directly; but the Circular of the Minister of the Interior with regard to the Chislehurst gathering clearly betrays the disquietude of the Government.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

(*Saturday Review.*)

DURING the height of the Indian mutiny the British public was suddenly startled by the grave announcement that two hundred mutineers captured by General Neil, near Cawnpore, had been pardoned and released by the civil authority, Mr. now Sir John, Grant. When a praiseworthy amount of virtuous indignation had been lavished on the author of this lamentable weakness, it was discovered that there was not one syllable of truth in the matter. No such body of mutineers had been captured. No one had been pardoned. Mr. Grant had never seen or corresponded with General Neil on any subject. The telegram was a deliberate, malicious, and silly lie. Of a similar character were stories circulated about the same time of the arrival in Calcutta of batches of mutilated Englishwomen; and these fictions induced the late Lady Canning to visit every lady who came down from the Upper Provinces after the fall of Delhi, and to satisfy herself that they all had returned with their ears and noses intact. We do not say that the sensational telegrams forwarded with a view of exciting the sensibilities of the English public on the famine are to be placed in this category, nor do we deprecate the concentration of our national sympathy and intelligence on a calamity which includes such splendid provinces as Bengal and Behar. But we do think it indispensable to warn readers of the danger of being led away by curt announcements of failure here and of distress there, to condemn the highest authorities at Calcutta for inadequate arrangements or deficient provision. We have reason to know that the constant despatch of astounding telegrams evidently sent with the object of forcing the Viceroy prematurely to show all his hand, has been emphatically condemned by intelligent public opinion on the spot, and nothing could be more unjust to rulers placed in situations of unprecedented difficulty than to found a vote of censure on their conduct without the fullest information as to their remedial measures. A languid official optimist may do a deal of harm in one way, but an independent pessimist may be the most one-sided of advocates and the most misleading of guides. Some of the telegrams are no doubt correct; others convey those partial truths which are as calculaed to give utterly false impressions as the most baseless fictions; and others have been hastily interpreted in a sense directly opposed to that which the full reports warrant. We propose in this paper to give a synopsis of the means adopted or proposed by the Indian Government to stem the tide of famine, or to reduce it to a scarcity, and we begin by saying that we have condensed ample information derived from divers private sources and authenticated public documents, commencing with November and ending with the mail that has just arrived.

Just three months ago the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with the full support and approbation of the Viceroy, laid down detailed instructions for the guidance of his officers, in a State paper by no means unworthy of his high reputation, of the impending calamity, and of the heavy responsibility weighing on himself and the Civil Service. No less than five great measures of policy were indicated. We begin with the second in the official category, as being that which has found its way into a speech on the hustings, and has challenged public attention in competition with the Straits of Malacca, the 25th Clause, and the available surplus. We mean relief works, intended to improve the country permanently, and to support the labouring classes for a time. Our readers are requested to bear in mind that India is emphatically a country of agriculture and tillage. Over a large area there are no such things as pasture lands distinct and separate from arable. There are no vast manufactories, no hives of industry, no miles of galleries beneath the earth which can divert the labour of thousands from the soil. The corn, rice, and pulse lands, and the fruit-gardens, support the labourer, assure independence to the tenant proprietors, swell the coffers of Zemindars, and reward the activity of dealers in country produce by land and water, over enormous areas and in crowded marts. But a considerable portion of the agricultural and labouring classes looks to harvest-time for employment and pay. Men who have either small holdings or none at all are glad to cut the crops of their substantial neighbours, or even migrate in considerable bodies to districts thirty, fifty, or one hundred miles off, and return home well paid and well satisfied, after a month or six weeks of absence at the close of the cold season and before the first furrow of the new agricultural year can be turned. The failure of the best harvest in December and January has obviously deprived this part of the community of the annual market for their labour. Government, instead of feeding these men gratis, as some philanthropists seem to think it was bound to do, has very naturally availed itself largely of the unemployed and surplus labour of the country; and the repeated announcements that the relief works are "crowded" really mean that able-bodied and industrious Hindoos and Mahommedans are thronging to throw up the earth-works in innumerable village and district roads; that, in Dinagepore alone, twenty thousand are being thus saved from idleness and indigence; that, so far from being compelled to labour, men are asking to be employed at home, so as to prevent the necessity for emigration to other provinces; that the prejudices of even "Brahmans and high caste people against working on roads and tanks are rapidly disappearing," these men having long been accustomed to handle the plough in their own fields; that workmen are fairly remunerated by wages, or by the piece, as they prefer; that in Monghyr, a class of aboriginals who have become half-Hindoos have shown themselves ready and willing to do any work, to erect their own temporary huts by the roadside, and to eat anything that may be offered them; that brick kilns are being burnt, old reservoirs are emptied of refuse, and new ones are being dug; and that improvements of all kinds conducive to the present health and future profit of the community are in hundreds of places devised, begun, and carried out. We ought at once to dismiss all idea that this relief work corresponds to labour in the stoneyard of St. Pancras at seven-pence a day, or under a hard-hearted Board of Guardians, or that a "cruel labour-test" should be summarily abolished. It cannot surely be contended that it is the duty of an Indian Government, at the first pinch of scarcity, to supply food gratis to every lazy Brahmin, to every stalwart Kurmi, and to every idle Kaivert. As regards the employment of women, no such epithet as "high caste" appeared in any *Times*, telegram, and we ought to insist on the strongest and most unimpeachable evidence in order to credit a loose statement that Hindoo ladies of rank, accustomed to count jewels in the zenana and to do no harder work than wait on their husbands at meal-times, have hitherto either asked for or been driven to "employment on the roads." One kind-hearted official, in order to meet the prejudices of well-born men against roadmaking in company with others of lower condition or caste, has actually contemplated setting apart certain works to which none but *bene nati* shall be admitted. And if women of the lower orders, with here and there a few boys, have either applied for or been alloted task-work, all we can say is, that the carrying a few baskets of earth for good pay is a far lighter burden than has been imposed, all their lives, on Lakhimoni Chandâlini and Puddomani Bewa by the Oriental laws of domestic submission to a husband, or by the destitute condition to which widows are often reduced.

So much for relief works, and we wish we had space for a detail of some of those for which the Government is pledged either to advance or to provide funds. Connected with the works undertaken directly by the official departments are those carried out by the Townships and Municipalities, in aid of which loans will be made on favourable terms. These embrace schemes for the drainage or water-supply of large stations and towns, for embankments, reservoirs, and wells in villages, and for the general improvement of those hybrid aggregates of independent tenant proprietorships and manorial privileges which, for want of a comprehensive term, we are contented to call "estates." But as yet not much has been done in this direction. Some loans for digging tanks have been asked for, and grants in aid equal to one-third of the local subscriptions have been promised. These measurs, however, must be considered more as inculcating the duty of self-help in critical times than as calculated materially to contribute to the salvation of the country.

A third division of the scheme of relief consists in giving full play to the natural operations of traffic and supply. By the establishment of order and the abolition of internal custom-dues, and by fifty years of peace, the inland trade of our flourishing provinces has swelled to enormous dimensions. It would have been the most fatal error to announce that the Government intended to supersede all private enterprise and to take on itself, from the first, the supply of food to all markets and villages of Behar and Bengal. On the contrary, it is a sound policy to stimulate commercial activity by removing every restriction, by communicating ample information, and by holding out special inducements and rewards. In this view tolls on ferries and at pikes have been reduced or abolished. The East Indian Railway is invited to carry grain at half rates, the Government making good the deficiency. Zemindars, planters, speculators, and traders have been encouraged to import grain from a distance on easy loans and by advances without interest on the condition, in the case of landholders only, that they will retail the food grains at cost price. The regular trader is permitted to sell at any figure which he can command in any market. It is probable that, as the tension increases, advantage will be taken of this liberality by Englishmen who possess indigo and silk factories, or by speculative Hindoos; and already we hear of native gent'emen and ladies of title laying in copious stores of food on their own account. A Co-operative Society has been started in Moorshedabad. In Rungpore five zemindars are storing, between them, nearly 50,000 maunds of rice. In Dinagepore 40,000 maunds will be stored by two persons. In Maldah the manager of the estates of a minor is good for 10,000, and the influential and well-managed firm of the Watsons, in Rajshahye, has undertaken to buy the same amount.

But, after all, the main question with most English readers is, what has been the action of the Government itself? And this brings us to the two last measures for the prevention of the calamity—the storage and the distribution of food for millions. Now, it will be recollected that, a very few weeks ago, public indignation was excited by a statement that the Government had bought 70,000 tons of rice on its own account, independently of the efforts of private trade. And even in some well-informed papers, no sarcasm was too cutting and no censure too grave for the pitiful economy which had provided such miserable grist for so huge a mill. Perhaps it did not occur to the majority of these critics that Lord Northbrook was not bound to make the fortunes of a few dashing speculators or to disorganize the rice markets more than he could not help, by announcing in the *Calcutta Gazette* the exact tonnage of rice with which he had determined to flood the country from Burmah, Madras, and Cochin China. And it now turns out, as was all along assumed by a few experienced administrators and writers not thrown off their balance, that the Government has made arrangements for the supply of more than seven times that tonnage in regard to which we were favoured with such a series of screams and shrieks. By converting 440,000 tons into corresponding Indian weights we get an amount of one million one hundred thousand maunds; and, assuming that this rice has been purchased or contracted for at the low figure of six shillings per maund, the Indian Exchequer is already committed to an outlay, for rice alone, of three millions of our money. We understand that two millions have already been paid down. It is true that the Government may eventually recoup itself by selling a portion of these purchases to private traders; but this is uncertain, while what is certain is that, for weeks and months past, the Commissioners of three divisions, who fill offices analogous to those of French Prefects, have been busily engaged in marking out centres of relief in every district and in every subdivision of a district, in erecting or hiring places for storage, and in preparing for that worst and anticipated contingency when the ruling power will have not only to transport, store, and sell the grain at fair prices, but may have to weigh it out for nothing, and perhaps cook it for the starving and helpless. Three distinct phases of the apprehended visitation have been pointedly held up to the district officers as possible, and even probable. There are to be a few large centres or storehouses for a "mild famine." These will be multiplied in number, though possibly decreased in size, if the famine spreads. And if the worst happens, "the number of relief centres will have to be largely increased, so as to be within reach of all." After this, we shall leave it to our readers to say if the Government has failed, in theory at least, to face the danger and devise the remedy. Already do we hear of *godowns* or storehouses being hired or built at well-known stations, and at marts and obscure rural villages with odd-sounding names that would delight a philologist as being purely Hindu, purely Mahomedan, or a hybrid compound of an Aryan and a Semitic language. In Dinagepore, Maldah, Rajshahye, Patna, Gya, Moorshedabad, a large part of Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, and parts of some other districts, the grain had arrived, in no inconsiderable quantities, more than six weeks ago. It is very desirable that the real distinction between "Relief Works," which have been already commenced, and "Relief Centres," which may begin to work at any time, should be borne in mind. The works of road-making and tank-cleaning are, as we have explained, intended to draft off the able-bodied and willing portion of the community. At the Relief Centres, whenever they may come into operation, no one will dream of exacting labour tests. The food will either be given out to respectable shopkeepers, benevolent Hindoos, and independent Englishmen, who will retail or distribute it as may be arranged, or else it will be doled out, morning and evening, by the officials themselves, to the widow, the orphan, and the religious mendicant, as well as to that considerable class of Hindoos and Mahomedans who have neither lands, nor gardens nor lucrative trades to fall back on, but who, in the very best of seasons, live from hand to mouth on their daily earnings, own two suits of light clothing, a hookah and a brass pot, and cook, eat, and sleep in the one apartment of a thatched hut.

We have endeavoured to show that Government has assisted, promoted, and rewarded private enterprise; that it has set an example to native benevolence; that it has given employment to unoccupied native industry; and that it has by no means forgotten that its first duty may be, at any time, to keep the population alive. But after what we have been told about the progress of the famine outstripping the sluggish action of the State, it is an agreeable surprise to find that, up to the end of the third week of January, no actual cases of men dying from want of food had been discovered. Those spoken of in a telegram as having occurred in Sarun or Chuprah turn out to be ordinary deaths; and the active officers riding about the country to detect and report the first cases of starvation have been able to find nothing more serious than the following. A beggar with one arm, in a fit of pique, threatened to commit suicide. A lad was found crying because he had "nothing to eat," and was immediately relieved. A native was actually seen to suck some of his own sugar-cane; but, as the report naively adds, this could hardly be quoted as an "instance of real distress."

We do not, however, forget that famines, like conflagrations, are fearfully rapid in their progress. High prices in one week become scarcity in the next, and famine in a third. It is indisputable that a large tract lying between the left bank of the Ganges and the mountain-ranges of Nepaul is now causing anxiety at head-quarters, and that all tried abilities of Sir Richard Temple and his staff are taxed to pour food and grain into Northern Tirhoot, into Chumparun, a district owned, like the county of Sutherland, almost by one huge proprietor, the Bettia Raja, and into parts of Sarun and of Bhaugulpore. This area is some way from the river, and is not pierced by any rail. But the country has many fair-weather roads, and is very easily traversed at this season. The population is not dependent on rice, but can eat wheat, the coarser cereals, and the various pulses, which can be supplied in ample quantities from Hindostan proper and the Punjab. The worst time is, however, yet to come. By the middle or end of March the cold weather crops will be ripe, and most of them cut and carried. And there must come a period of great anxiety and expectation before the first spring showers of April and May, which precede the periodical rains of June, and admit of the commencement of agricultural operations. Even if the early rain is favourable, no further crop can be reaped, under any possibility, till the beginning or middle of August. We have therefore yet six months of extreme tension. It is next to impossible that in this limit of time deaths should not occur from weakness, from diseases induced by low living, and from sheer want of food. Besides the the large class which supports itself by labour, and not by rents and profits, there are endless varieties of mendicant Brahmins, hedge priests, Bushtums, Bairagees, and Faquirs whose lives are spent in wandering over the country and in seeking alms. The Government cannot be deputing its officials to run after these men, or see that they do not faint on their travels or are not driven away by villagers of different castes and antagonistic feelings; nor can it do more than place food as near as possible to towns and populous villages. Perhaps those who threaten Lord Northbrook with impeachment if a single life is sacrificed will just take the trouble to send for any Poor Law Report, and ascertain for themselves, not how many souls died during the Irish famine, but how many perished in London in one twelve month within half-an-hour's reach of Boards and Relieving Officers, of benevolence with money in both its pockets, and of a press that never nods. After all that has been said about prohibiting exports and insufficient supply, we have reason for believing that abundant supplies will have been retained in or attracted to the country, and that the one great problem will be how to get them up to the masses. But in any view of the case, while it is the part of the press to concentrate the scattered rays of public opinion into one focus on this solemn topic, it is also its duty to abstain from condemning such eminent public servants as Lord Northbrook, his whole Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, till we all have before us some particulars which might have been made public long ago. When the records "leap to light," it will be time enough to say whether our Indian statesmen shall or shall not be shamed.

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